A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the night, oppose the

Vol. II.

Camp Douglas, U. T., Saturday Morning, August 20, 1864.

Daily Union Vedette. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription One copy one month, (invariably in advance)...\$1 00 One copy three months, " " ... 2 75 One copy six months, " " ... 5 00 Rates of Advertising

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this paper free of charge.

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MINING CERTIFICATES,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms etc., - - etc., - - etc., IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the Daily VEDETTS, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

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Utah Territory."

ST HIRAN S. TOTTLE is our Carrier, and authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for
the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon
the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great
Balt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other
legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on
reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United tates. apro-tr

JAMES LINFORTH, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 208 BATTERY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. jy2tf

TELEGRAPH COAL BED. \$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON, ffroat Balt Lake City, April 8th, 1884.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!! EUREKA LIVERY STABLES Next Building South of the MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Those New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public. Good Saddles and Horses always on hand. Travelers will here find the best accommedations of the lowest market rates.

eve act of namesonouried we

RANSOHOFF & CO.

d ; the conductors billed as New Goods! New Goods!!

PINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS.

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes

etc., ... etc., ... etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Pine Stock of

PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS, Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Fur nishing Goods.

> The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

Ang5-tf

FAUST'S STABLES,

SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE ST., . S. L. CITY. The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Buggles, Sulkies and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.

Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening.

[jvat]

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City, LOTHING of all kinds made and remarked in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of myrir manufacture.

OLIVER & CO.

Continue to run their Bannack Express Line ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.

TIME: THREE AND A-HALF DAYS! THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!! Direct to Virginia City!!!

The first return Coach from Kootenay Mines has arrived at Virginia. The Mines are favorably reported; hands making \$50 per day. We continue to run a Stage direct to Lootenay once a week, distance five hundred miles; time, ten days.

A. J. OLIVER & CO., Barnack.

J. P. THOMSON,

TAILOR Main Street, between 2d and 2d South Temple Sirnel

CLEANING, DYING AND HOT PRESSING, GLD.

California and Nevada Volunteers

RESTAURANT

Suicidal Leniency In difficulties between findividuals. when an appeal is made to force, and the war of words is succeeded by downright blows, argument is supposed to have been exhausted. When such a crisis has been teached, it evidently behooves such of the sutagonists to put forth his whole strength, and lemploy his utmost resources. The time for forbearance and moderation is then past, and the party who is not restrained by a humane reductance to inflict severe injury, will be sure, other things being equal, to be worsted in the strife. So, too, in contests between nations ; when argument and negotiation have utterly failed, and the ultima ratio of war has been invoked, the principles, the feelings and the traditions of peace must be left aside. Humanity no less than wisdom dictates this policy, for the sharpest and most decisive wars, brings the speediest peace. The same principles apply in the case of domestic insurrection. If a rebellion against constituted anthority is to be put down, it should not be trifled with, but crushed. Mild measures of represaion merely serve to tease and irritate -they cannot effectually quell. Timid malcontents grow bold, and bold ones audacious under such treatment. An injury that justifies war at all, justifies vigorous war; a resistance to government that justifies a resort to force to subdue it, justifies also that degree of force necessary to accomplish the end in view. These doctrines are elementary, and cannot be gainsaid. All governments and authorities inspired by political sagacity, have uniformly acted upon them. War must be attended by bloodshed, and punishment by pain; but when the object in view is such as to make either war or punishment a necessity, it is the sheerest folly as well as the most childish weakness, to shrink from their inevitable consequences. The history of England is full of examples showing how rebellions are most effectively suppressed; and they all teach the lesson that in such cases measures, apparently the most cruel, are really the most humane. No instance is on record, so far as we are aware, in the history of any nation, ancient or modern, in which an armed rebellion was attempted to be subdued upon Quaker principlesno instance in which a government engaged in a domestic war upon its own

and the gibbet. If we review the history of our own civil war, we shall find the secret of the superior unity and energy exhibit-ed by the Confederacy over the Feder ral Government to consist in the adoption of this stern and remorseless but consistent policy. Jefferson Davis does not permit himself to be embarrassed by an "opposition." Within the dreary domain over which he sways his ry domain over which he sways his iron scepter, no voice is lifted in favor of the old Union; no journals assail him and his Cabinet with avage vituperation; no "peace party" is organized to drge an accommodation with the United States Government; no Southern Vallandighams denounce him at tyrant, drge the people to arm themselves a sainst his corpations, are at rights" gainst his corpations, are at

soil, has permitted its professed adherents within its own actual jurisdic-

tion, any show of sympathy to its foes.

The exhibition of such sympathy, nay,

the bare auspicion of it, has been held to be "treason," punishable by the rack

themselves up in opposition to him as rival candidates for the fresidency; no Seymours undertake to array the power of a State against that of the Confederacy, or threaten his Generals with the vengeance of the divil anotherities for daring to suppress abolition newspapers, no Walters appear to foreigners, advising armed relationance to conscription. The consequence is, the Confederacy acts as a unit; its entire strength and resources are enlisted in the struggle; it has no domestic foe to embarrass its action divide its energies. - S. F. Flag.

TERRIBLE, ISN'T IT ?- Some Copperhead genius writes from Virginia City to the Democratio Press:

"It is amusing as well as diagnating to notice how almost everything is done in the name of the 'Union' We have 'Union' newspapers, 'Union' bakeries, 'Union' markets, 'Union' saloons, 'Union' restaurants, and last, but not least, I wish to mention in the Press, another 'Union' institution in Virginia, the 'Union' employment of

fice,"
We have an indistinct recollection that these Union names for places of business are quite as old as the Democratic party, and we also recollect when "Union" papers, "Union" ho-tels, "Union" markets, etc., were very common in the South, where now the only thing Union to be seen are the "Union" armies.—Sac. Bee.

General Grant set type sixteen years ago in a printing office in Ohio; Gen. Wadsworth, who was killed in one of the recent battles in Virginia, was a printer, the rebel General Zollicoffer was a printer; in fact, the "art preservative" can boast of thousands of distinguished participants in this rebellion.

"Grammar class stand up and recite. Tom, parse girls." Pupil: Girls is a particular noun, of the lovely gender, lively person, and dou-ble number, kissing mood, in the immediate tense, and in the expectation case to matrimony, according to general rule."

A man named Aaron Bedbug, Pennsylvania, intends petitioning the Legislature to change his name. He says that his sweetheart, whose name is Olivia, is unwilling that he should be called A. Bedbug, herself O. Bed-bug, and the little ones Little Bedbugs.

We see that the best school teacher in Rochester is a Miss Sprout, Nothing like having a good sprout in school—it makes the youngsters amart in the extreme.

Artemus Ward thinks it is a bad thing not to have a wife-no gentle heart to get up of a cold winter's morning to build a fire.

Why in William Cullen Bryant's med like a darkey's? Because it cannot produce any more than a Topsy's (Thanatopsis).

Svery time a man visits a "free concert" cellar in Broadway, he plunges into the depths of a becomen and no mietake.

dog? When does an eagle resemble a dog? When he's a tarrier in the sky, or, ir you like it better, when he's a Skye terrier.

Downfall of Convention Prices.

since the fact that bay was selling on the street at from \$20.to \$40 per ton; onte from \$4 to \$4 .25; barley at \$5 in legal tenders, and accepted the fact as an indication that the Convention was a failure. While the facts stated by us were trictly correct, they require a little modificacon they yegify what we have said. From property mayement, on the ground that he ligs place it oppressed the poor, and in woond place would radiand to the beaufit of no one except those large farmers who persoble to withhold their great shrplus of grain. The former would be forced to purchase breadstuffs for their daily subsistthe at unnitural and unreasonable prices. while the great mass of petty farmers who cultivated a few acres of wheat and oats, would be compelled to dispose of their grain at lesser ntes to speculators, in order to purchase for their families other necessary supplies. We are informed that although wheat, oats, barley, etc., have been sold on the streets, in small quantifies at the rates above named, and con-siderably below the Convention prices, it is impossible to purchase any large quantity, say several hundred bushels, at less than the established rates. In other words, the small farmers, compelled by their necessities to raise a little money, have to dispose of their little supplies at comparatively low rates, while the "Lords of creation," able to hold on yet awhile to the contents of their well filled granaries, insist upon the full rates prescribed by the Convention, regardless of the laws of supply and demand, which would otherwise regulate the price. The whole scheme is working, if indeed it were not designed to enrich the rich and oppress the poor. Small farmers day by day, are forced into the market with a ashel or two of grain, and sell for what they can get for it, while the rich owner of fertile fields lolls back in his chair, to await the necessities of the people to compel them to accede to his demands.

It has become a question of endurance between the rich producer and the consumer. Whichever can hold out the longer will triumph in the end. Unless extraneous aid other than the fulmination of the Convention or the anathemas of the Church, come to the belp of these holders of the surplus grain, the end is not doubtful. Prices must come down, and the laws of trade work out their legitimate result, in the regulation of prices. We, therefore, repeat to large and small consumers. refrain from purchasing a single article of produce not absolutely requisite for your immediate wants. Let the people take this matter in hand and compel the speculators to act like reasonable men. Unanimity of action will produce wonders, and teach these triflers with the public weat a most wholesome and much needed lesson.

Rather than submit to imposition, we understand that the Eastern Overland Mail Line is making arrangements to transport its grain from the East, thus taking from the farmer a very large market for his surplus grain, which he would otherwise have controlled. The Government windered its stock last year without grain, and it can and will do so this year rather than submit to the exactions sought to be imposed. In the sotion of the farmers we are having but mother exemplification of the fable wherein it is related that the foldish did woman killed the groce that talk the golden egg—and was thereby in no wise enriched.

Junos Campasavons—This gentleman has a conditate for Delegate to Congress from Revalls Territory: Judge C. served in the army in the East, commending a regiment, until a severe wound compelled him to rotice from the acrvice. He is an hand a pright and thoroughly loyal men, and we sincerely wish him success.

The management of the Salt Lake Meater, ith a pettines of salte, and a before as it is discourteous to a large and respectable body of men, having adopted the rate net of Mink soldiers of the

United States to their performances, we trust at no soldier will so far lower his dignity as to even apply for admission where his fellows are excluded without reason and without excuse. When it comes the this that a man is debarred from a place of public entertainment, not on the score of personal demerit, but on the mere fact that he wears the uniform of his country's service, it is high time that loyal men, whether soldier, Jew, Gentile or Mormon, should pesent the uncalled for igsuit and withhold their patronage until the rule shall be reseinded. We do not propose to argue this question with the management or "eny other man," nor ha allow the soldiers to be placed on the defensions. It is sufficient to know that every candid and truthful man admits, that as a class, there is no more orderly and well behaved set of men in any community, than the enlisted men of Camp Douglas. Nor do we desire to comment on the marked discourtesy of the management, in adopting and enforcing such a rule as the one named. without giving public notice of the same. If they had desired to provoke a tumult and cause a riot at the doors, no more effectual method could have been adopted. To the credit of the soldiers be it said, that though many came to the city expecting to attend the Theatre on Wednesday night, and were properly indignant at being refused, there was neither tumult, disorderly conduct nor loud talk. We venture to say that in no other community cord such a discrimination have been made. and conducted as it was, without producing a

The soldiers have contributed thousands of delfars to the strong box of the Theatre, and if the management can afford to lose their patronage, the soldiers can well dispense with the quantum of amusement offered While we question the right of any place of public entertainment to close its doors against any class -as such -of citizens, and although the courts have ruled time and again that the management have no such legal right, the soldiers of the United States have too much respect for themselves and the dignity of their calling to seek admission either by force or law. They and their officers choose to resent the insult in a way more becoming themselves, if not in a manner worthy of the dis-

THE CHEYENNES IN BEAR LAKE VALLEY.—
In reference to the reported Indian troubles near Bear Lake Valley settlement mentioned by us yesterday, we have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by Mrs. Rich from her daughter, dated at the above named settlement on the 14th instant:

"Since writing the above, word has come in that the Cheyennes have attacked the south end of the valley and killed two men (Mormons) and murdered a whole party of emigrants. An Indian came and brought a letter to father to-night from one of the women whose husband had been killed. Father has called a meeting for all the men—what they will do, I do not know, as Thomas has not returned yet from the meeting. The Indians say they intend to kill all the whites in the valley—but I guess they won t."

In consequence of the foregoing, a strong detachment of eavalry has been ordered from Fort Bridger to overtake and punish these savage maranders from the East. Bear Lake settlement is but about forty miles from Camp Conner, whence aid for the protection of the settlers has probably ere this, been sent.

ARRESTED.—The Provost Guard arrested a man named George Hall on Thursday night, charged with stealing a Government horse from the Theater the evening before. An examination was held at the guard house vesterday morning by the Provost Marshal, who turned the prisoner over to the civil authorities for further action. These is reason to believe that there is an organised band of borse thieves in the city or neighborhood, and the atherities of the civil authorities for further action.

PACE TELESTAPH.

ISPUTATO TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE

LEAVENWORTH, August 18th.

Reliable news from the scene of the Indian outrages is very scarce. They (the Indians) seem to control the country from a point about seventy five miles east of Fort Kearney to the forks of the Platte flyer, and from the Platte south to the Arkansas river. A number of trains have been captured; the conductors killed and a large amount of property destroyed.

HALIFAX, August 18th.

The pirate Tallahassee arrived this morning.

Portland, Me. Aug. 18th.
A large number of schooners have been captured off this coast by the pirate Tallahassee. Most of them were scuttled; some bonded and the crews kindly treated. They all represent the Tallahassee as heavily armed.

FORT. MONROE, August 17th.

Our force on the north side of the James river have had continuous and very severe skirmishing every day this week. We have captured a considerable number of prisohers.

SYRACUSE, August 17th.

The Peace Convention met to-day and promises to be largely attended. Vallandigham, and Weller of California, Fernando Wood and Judge Onderdonk were present, and amounced to speak. Several western politicians are also here. At the meeting held last evening a series of resolutions were agreed upon, more moderate than suited the views of some. It was determined to appoint a full delegation to Chicago, advisory in its character, and not to seek seats in the Convention; but this morning the question is in some doubt and considerable opposition is being manifested.

PRETTY FAIR TIMES.—Notwithstanding the hard times east and west of us, business was never so brisk as at the present time in Salt Lake City and throughout the Territory. Prices of farm produce are sufficiently high, (notwithstanding it is evident that the Convention prices cannot be maintained.) and the amount of business of every kind going on. gives scope for work and fair wages to a large number of people. True there is still a large amount of destitution and actual want among the poorer classes, but things are much better than they used to be in this longitude and latitade.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The overland stage from Boise and Virginia City, arrived with a full complement of passengers on Thursday evening about 8 o'clock. From a passenger we learn that the "road agents" as highwaymen are called—stopped the stage a few miles this side of Bannack City. There appeared to be four of the robbers. One rode up and looked in the stage, but seeing eight persons inside with double shot-guns, fully prepared for a fight, feigned-drunkenness and was permitted to ride off. The other three who came up in front of the horses, also galloped away. Nobody hurt—unfortunately.

PROBABLE RECOVERY.—Mrs. Perkins, the lady who was accidentally shot by her husband at the Salt Lake House in this city the other day, is, we are informed, slowly recovering. The ball has not yet been extracted, being too deeply seated for ordinary probes, and the principal danger arises from the heat of the weather and the results of the inflammation attendant at this season of the year upon such a special

Postroven The grand exhibition adver-

tled down so much prejudice, passion, ignorance and selfishness in Utah, has an influence for good in this part of the moral vineyard, which requires a substantial acknowledgment. That slow coach, the Desert News, was very cold comfort to all but the "Saints" and that never became known to the Church until your paper showed them that loyalty enterprise and intelligence could overreach and rain dulness and disloyalty, and none of us doubt but that even the Saints will grow wiser by the Setablishment of the Telegraph, which the presence of the Vederre made a necessity.

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that even the Saints will grow wiser by the setablishment of the Telegraph, which the presence of the Veperra made a necessity.

Mootans is preparing to hundred from the troubled sea of a political existence under the most favorable auspices. The mines, in extent and wealth, astonish prospectors, and assure us of the future importance will be Territory to the Republic. It is not probable that more placer mines of importance will be discovered this Summer, but discoveries of all ver and gold lodes are of daily occurrence. The prospecting thus far done has been confined to the three counties of Madison, Beaver Head and Jefferson. It is asserted on authority which seems reliable, that mines of quick-silver have also been discovered, of exceeding richness.

We learn that F. M. Thompson. of Bannack, is to publish the first paper in the Territory, in a few days, and a Mr. Buchanan (who never did apologize to traitors for permitting free American citizens to celebrate the birthday of the illustrious Washington) is on his way hither from Fort Benton, with all the materials requisite for publishing a first class paper.

The Vigilance Committee do not seem to have succumbed to any of the clamor, if we are to judge of their continued labors and the crowd of 3,000 which attended their execution of a man named Brady, at Nevada. on Tuesday evening last, accused of shooting a man named Murphy through the windows of a saloon. The prisoner was from Colorado, Leavenworth, and Lasalle county, Illinois.

Immigration here is enormous, and very many who started here with foolish hopes impossible to be realized in this world, are returning to the States. One year since, no house stood on this town site where now are long and densely crowded streets; stores of pretentious size with shelves laden with goods, and a busy, intelligent and enterprising population. The quiet of the town is remarkable, all things being taken into account, and broils are few. Vegetables raised in the Bitter Root and Salt Lake Valleys as well as in our own county, are for sale in profusion, and the comforts of life multiply at the magic bidding of gold.

The Home Missionary Society have not been forgetful of our spiritual wants, and the lawyers (kind creatures that they are) are around to help us out of all our trouble. Add to these comforts a Venerre only four days old, and what more do we need. L.F. V.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES .- The people of this State have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the manner n which they have been represented in the Congress which has just adjourned. With a single, exception, that representation has been such as to reflect credit upon the State. Of Mr. Conness and the record he has made for himself, we have already spoken at large. Messrs. Higby and Shannon have evinced marked ability and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties as members of the House. As working members, they have been distinguished for industry and careful attention to the interests of their constituents, and their speeches on great national questions, portions of which we have laid before our readers, are characterized by solid ability. Upon that great question which overshadows all others, they have been thoroughly sound and consistent; and we are persnaded that those of their constituents who have carefully and intelligently observed their career, cannot fail to regard it with just pride and satisfaction. Both are ralical Union men, and Mr. Shaunon is one of the few, who for years past, have openly avowed sentiments which, until recently, it required no small share of moral courage to acknowledge. Long before abolitionism" became reputable and popular, he did not shrink from proclaiming himself "an abolitionist." S. F. Flag.

like their namesakes of the forest, are unable to look a tree man in the ere.

lawyer and brave soldier was drafter in Philadelphia some time since. The honorable gentleman promptly reported for service, but was informed that he was over age, and was served with a notice signed by the officers of the Board exempting him from the draft. On examining the paper, Col. Naylor discovered that it set forth that he "claimed exemption" from the draft on account of age. This aroused the gallant Colonel, who had so often faced the enemies of his country in the war with Mexico, and he at once handed the paper back, remarking that he did not claim exemption. He afterward addressed a letter to the Provost Marshal, in which he says:

"I never claimed exemption, and I now claim no exemption. You informed me in an official letter that I had been legally called, by allotment, to join my countrymen in arms. The will carry his point in Virginia, as in moment I was so informed, I held it to Mississippi, by his pluck and obstinate be, and hold it now to be, my first duty valor.
to obey that call—all other duties of life being, in my judgment, of a subordinate character. As an American citizen I consider it (regardless of the provisions of the Conscription Act) in the last degree dishonorable and reprehensible, whatever might me my age, condition or circumstances, to offer any plea, excuse or pretense by which I might avoid the moral obligation of that draft. I have neither expressed nor suggested bodily injuries or infirmities, alluded to family ties or any other cause of exemption; but have answered your call, offering myself freely, such as I am, to the service which you say has fallen to my lot-a lot which I can embrace with pride and pleasure, not with pain. With such sentiments, I am unwilling that my country shall make up a record by which I am to be made to appear in the unenviable light of an exemption claimant. All that remains of me and of life and strength I am ready, with a cheerful heart, to give. I can give no more."

wildly with alarm. Crimson blushes, deeply dyeing, all suffused his handsome face; madly did I long to clasp him in a passionate embrace. On my cheek I felt his breathing and his whiskers touched my hair; and his bosom heaved in raptures when the music filled the air. Then I lowly bent and whispered, for my heart was warm with wine, whispered I, in trembling accents, "Dearest say you will be mine?" Tottered then his limbs beneath him and he merely gasped once more, then all motionless and lifeless, sank upon the waxen floor. As he fell I heard a ripping as when cloth is torn apart, but methought it was the rending of the tendons of his heart. When with care I had revived him, there he lay and feared to move; said I, "Whisper, whisper to me-tell me what's the matter, love?" Then his lips they slowly parted, and his eyes sent such a glance, as with faltering accents he said, "Love I fear I've bust my pants !"

The ship, upon which a lady best likes to embark on the sea of enjoyment, is courtship.

The Devil is no fool, and yet those who play the devil are necessarily playing the foel.

Marriages must be favorable to longevity; an old maid never lives to be more than thirty.

GRANT AND THE R St. Louis Democrat of July 19th, has

that 10 days previous to the rebel raid General Grant informed the War Department of the fact that certain troops had been sent by Lee into the Valley, with orders to cross the Potomac and do what damage they could in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Grant informed the Secretary of War of Lee's intentions, told him what force to expect, and showed, in short, that he knew what was going on. At the same time he made all the necessary preparations to meet the plans of the rebels. Since that time Grant has probably scarcely turned to look over his shoulder at what the rebels might be about. It was the old game tried upon him at Vicksburg of starting a rebel back-fire against Memphis. That failed like this recent one, and Grant

A CAPTAIN ON THE RAMPAGE.—Yesterday afternoon a Captain from Fort Churchill came to this town and got drunk (or was drunk when he came) and made a magnificent ass of himself. He insulted both men and women, and flourished a cocked pistol in the faces of several citizens, threatening death and all minor calamities to the community indiscriminately. No police were around at the time, and he was suffered to depart and take a map. When he woke up he started his devilment again, and the police being on hand, took the military hero, clapped him in the calaboose and ironed him. When we passed that institution at six o'clock he was making an uproarious hullabaloo, and trying to batter down the gratings. It is unnecessary to state that he did not succeed. He is an ornament to the service, and we call the attention of the commander of the Department to his merits .- Gold Hill News.

ENLISTMENTS .- Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand vol-STRAP UP THE PANTING YOUTH.—It was on a cold, cold evening, I had sought my downy bed; early visions, strange, fantastic, chased each other through my head. I was in a crowded ball room, and he leaned upon my arm, and I felt his heart within him beating wildly with alarm. Crimson blushes, unteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in \$33 33, two years \$66 66, three years \$100. Neither drafted men or substitutes furnished before or after the draft are entitled to bounty from the United States. In addition to the above, the State pays \$5 per menth, in gold, and a bounty of one hundred and sixty dollars also in gold to see the recent that lars, also in gold, to each recruit.—Sac. Bee.

> Nineteen centenarians died in France last year. Of these, eighteen were in the departments and one in Paris. Some centenarians, however, still remain. Chalons possesses Colonel Mareschal, born at Lyons in 1763; there is one at St. Martin de Beaupreau (Maine-et-Loire,) and another, a farmer, at Poiteviniere (same department) At Paris, there is a soldier named Gallot, aged 106, who still goes with his wife, aged 104, to receive his pension at the Ministry of War. A woman, aged 106, also appeared recently as a witness at the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police, and another, a cantaniere, aged 117 years, living in the Rue Hauteville, broke her leg recently, and the sur-geons express the hope of curing her, in consequence of her strong constitu-

Ir is stated by naval laws, that when an inferior vessel sinks a superior one, her entire value goes to the victors. The Alabama being estimated to be worth \$500,000, Captain Winslow will be entitled to from \$70,000 to \$100,000, will be \$1,000 cook.

aniaumme 283 ani 144 og haald MARE WELD IN THE SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF T

Q. W. CARLETON, Socretary.

Office of the Overland Stage Line, | Sail Lake City, Aug. 16th, '64.

REDUCTION OF FIRE MUN CONT DELT

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY.

On and after Munday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be

825.00

LEGAL TENDERS.

W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

S. J. LEES'

PROVISION STORE ow Main Street,

Great Salt Lake City, U.T. Minore' and Traders' Outsiting Establishment.

WANTED ... FARM HANDS. OIX OR EIGHT GOOD FARM HANDS WANTED FOR the country. Enquire at the Commissary Ware house, Salt Lake City.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

ABEL GILBERT,
WM. GILBERT,
Salt Lake City.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

MAGNIFICENT STOCK DAILY COACHES

of GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever effered in the Territory, consisting of SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN 4

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO LA LABOR AND

MAKE AND ATCHISON

WELL SELECTED STOCK

TRI-WEEKLY COACID Boots and Shoes,

TRI-WEEKLY LINE READY MADE CLOTHING.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY ROUDS OROCEMES, GOOTS, b SHOES, Hardware, Cheensware, Clothing.

crossing the per entrescending the

O. J. S. of Menerals of Tark well

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

At the edice of the Overland Stage Line, Greater Obyl, will pay the highest rate of Ocean Dust banght for Coin or Currer Cash paid for Government Vouch

AUSTIN M. CLARE, JNO. W. KRRE, MILTON E. CLARE

Clark & Co., BANKERS Great Saft Lake City. COIN, DEALERS IN

SOLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

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PRIVATE BOARDING, D. sber

THE undersigned has opened the specious house (seen the Theater) lately occupied by Gen, Conser, as a first class private boarding house, where all the conforting forts of a board que he had, as reasonable rates.

Day boarders per week, auglo.lm M. McKKLLY, Proprietore

W. I. APPLEBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Cherle of the U.S. Supreme Court of Teah
DESTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ACTOR
NET, etc., carefully drawn up for the States as
Europe: Depositions, Acknowledgments, etc., take

and a half blocks west of the Market House, Great Sal

POWERS, NEWMAN 4. 00. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

1 32 02 Chebithon prin paid for VIOLV COIN AND GOLD BUST.

Lake House, East Tomple Street. aplp

MANSION HOUSE Oor Emigration St. & State B.

in to the most pleasant and burget Sotel is Sat Lake City. It is convited to all the place of business and am

Prices to suit the three.

GOODBICH HOUSE

Downfall of Convention Prices.

since the fact that bay was selling on the street at from \$20.10 \$40 per ton; onto from \$4 to \$4 25; barley at \$5 in legal tenders, and accepted the fact at an indication that the Convention was failure. While the facts stated by us were rictly porces, they require a little modificabut so far from dispraying our predicthey you'ld what we have said. From productive indrement, or the ground that the first place it opproped the poor, and in he woond place would radaund to the benefit of no one except those large farmers who proble to withhold their great shrplus of grain. The Former would be forced to purchase breadstuffs for their daily subsistduce at unnitural and unreasonable prices. while the great mass of petty farmers who cultivated a few acres of wheat and oats, would be compelled to dispose of their grain at lesser stes to speculators, in order to purchase for their families other necessary supplies. We are informed that although wheat, oats, barley, etc., have been sold on the streets, in small rdiffes at the rates above named, and conderably below the Convention prices, it is impossible to purchase any large quantity, say several hundred bushels, at less than the established rates. In other words, the small farmers, compelled by their necessities to raise a little money, have to dispose of their little supplies at comparatively low rates, while the "Lords of creation," able to hold on yet awhile to the contents of their well filled granaries, maist upon the full rates prescribed by the Convention, regardless of the laws of supply and demand, which would otherwise regulate the price. The whole scheme is working, if indeed it were not designed to enrich the rich and oppress the poor. Small farmers day by day, are forced into the market with a bushel or two of grain, and sell for what they can get for it, while the rich owner of fertile fields lolls back in his chair, to await the necessities of the people to compel them to accede to his demands.

It has become a question of endurance between the rich producer and the consumer. Whichever can hold out the longer will triumph in the end. Unless extraneous aid other than the fulmination of the Convention or the anathemas of the Church, come to the belp of these holders of the surplus grain, the end is not doubtful. Prices must come down, and the laws of trade work out their legitimate result, in the regulation of prices. We, therefore, repeat to large and small consumers, refride from purchasing a single article of produce not absolutely requisite for your immediate wants. Let the people take this matter in hand and compel the speculators to act like reasonable men. Unanimity of action will produce wonders, and teach these triflers with the public weal a most wholesome and much needed lesson.

Rather than submit to imposition, we under stand that the Eastern Overland Mall Line is making arrangements to transport its grain from the East, thus taking from the farmer a very large market for his surplus grain, which he would otherwise have controlled. The Government wintered its stock last year with out grain, and is can and will do so this year rather than submit to the exactions sought to be imposed. In the action of the farmers we are having but mother exemplification of the fable wherein it is related that the fodish ou woman killed the grove that daid the golden egg-and was thereby in no wise enriched.

Jenor Carbiksauchs-This gentleman has sonomiced blindelf as a enddidate for Delegate to Congress from Revalls Territory: Judge C. served in the army in the East, commanding a regiment, until a seyere wound compelled him to retire from the service. He is an henget agright and thoroughly loyal men, and we sincerely wish him success.

large and respectable body of men, having Inited States to their-performances, we trust at no soldier will so far lower his dignity as to even apply for admission where his fellows excuse. When it comes it this that a man is debarred from a place of public enterfainment, not on the score of personal demerit. but on the mere fact that he wears the uniform of his country's service, it is high time that loyal men, whether addier, Jew. Gentile or Mormon, should pesent the uncalled for insuit and withhold their patronage until the rule shall be reseinded. We do not propose to argue this question with the management or eny other man, I nor ha allow the soldiers to be placed on the defensions It is sufficient to know that every candid and truthful man admits; that as a class, there is no more orderly and well behaved set of men in any community, than the enlisted men of Camp Donglas. Nor do we desire to comment on the marked discourtesy of the management, in adopting and enforcing such a rule as the one named. without giving public netice of the same. If they had desired to provoke a tumult and cause a riot at the doors, no more effectual method could have been adopted. To the credit of the soldiers be it said, that though many came to the city expecting to attend the Theatre on Wednesday night, and were properly indignant at being refused, there was neither tumult, disorderly conduct nor loud talk. We venture to say that in no other community corld such a discrimination have been made, and conducted as it was, without producing a tumult.

The soldiers have contributed thousands of dellars to the strong box of the Theatre, and if the management can afford to lose their patronage, the soldiers can well dispense with the quantum of amusement offered. While we question the right of any place of public entertainment to close its doors against any class -as such -of citizens, and although the courts have ruled time and again that the management have no such legal right, the soldiers of the United States have too much respect for themselves and the dignity of their calling to seek admission either by force or law. They and their officers choose to resent the insult in a way more becoming themselves, if not in a manner worthy of the discourtesy.

THE CHEYENNES IN BEAR LAKE VALLEY. In reference to the reported Indian troubles near Bear Lake Valley settlement mentioned by us yesterday, we have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by Mrs. Rich from her daughter, dated, at the above named settlement on the 14th than they used to be in this longitude and

"Since writing the above, word has come in that the Cheyennes have attacked the south end of the valley and killed two men (Mormone) and murdered a whole party of emi-An Indian came and brought a letwhose husband had been killed. Father has called a meeting for all the men—what they will do, I do not know, as Thomas has not returned yet from the maeting. The Indians say but I guess they won

In consequence of the foregoing, a strong detachment of eavalry has been ordered from Fort Bridger to overtake and punish these savage maranders from the East. Bear Lake settlement is but about forty miles from Camp Conner, whence aid for the protection of the settlers has probably ere this, been sent

ARRESTED .-- The Propost Guard arrested a man named George Hall on Thursday night, charged with stealing a Government horse charged with stealing a Government horse from the Theater the evening before. An examination was held at the guard-house vesterday morning by the Provost Marshal, who turned the prisoner over to the civil authorities for further action. These is reason to believe that there is an organized band of borse thieres in the city or neighborhood, and the authorities out and alliesy which the

August 18th Reliable news from the scene of the Indian outrages is very scarce. They (the Indians) seem to control the country frem a point about seventy five miles east of Fort Kearney to the forks of the Platte flyen and from the

Platte south to the Arkansas river. A number of trains have been captured; the conductors killed and a HALIFAX, August 18th.

The pirate Tallahassee arrived this morning.

PORTLAND, Me. Aug. 18th. A large number of schooners have been captured off this coast by the pirate Tallahassee. Most of them were scuttled; some bonded and the erews kindly treated. They all represent the Tallahassee as heavily armed.

FORT. MONROE, August 17th. Our force on the north side of the James river have had continuous and very severe skirmishing every day this week. We have captured a considerable number of prisohers.

Syracuse, August 17th.

The Peace Convention met to-day and promises to be largely attended. Vallandigham, and Weller of California, Fernando Wood and Judge Onderdonk were present, and amounced to speak. Several western politicians are also here. At the meeting held last evening a series of resolutions were agreed upon, more moderate than suited the views of some. It was determined to appoint a full delegation to Chicago, advisory in its character, and not to seek seats in the Convention; but this morning the question is in some doubt and considerable opposition is being manifested.

PRETTY FAIR TIMES .- Notwithstanding the hard times east and west of us, business was never so brisk as at the present time in Salt Lake City and throughout the Territory. Prices of farm produce are sufficiently high, (notwithstanding it is evident that the Convention prices cannot be maintained,) and the amount of business of every kind going on. gives scope for work and fair wages to a large number of people. True there is still a large amount of destitution and actual want among the poorer classes, but things are much better

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- The overland stage from Boise and Virginia City, arrived with a full complement of passengers on Thursday evening about 8 o'clock. From a passenger we learn that the "road agents"as highwaymen are called—stopped the stage a few miles this side of Bannack City. There appeared to be four of the robbers. One rode up and looked in the stage, but seeing eight persons inside with double shot-guns, fully prepared for a fight, felgned-drunkenness and was permitted to ride off. The other three who came up in front of the horses, also galloped away. Nobody hurt-unfortunately.

PROBABLE RECOVERY .- Mrs. Perkins, the lady who was accidentally shot by her husband at the Salt Lake House in this city the other day, is, we are informed, slowly recovering. The ball has not yet been extracted, being too deeply seated for ordinary probes, and the principal danger arises from the heat of the weither and the results of the inflammation attendant at this season of the year upon such allfornia and Merada Volutioner's

Postronep.—The grand exhibition adver-sed in yesterday's paper, did not come off in

rance and selfishness in Utah, for good in this part of the moral hich requires a substantial acknowledge.
That slow coach, the Descret News,

that slow coach, the Desert Nets, wary cold comfort to all but the "Saints," and that never became known to the Church until your paper showed them that loyalty enterprise and intelligence could overreach and ruin dulness and disloyalty, and none of us doubt but that even the Saints will grow wiser by the ence of the Veperre made a necessity.

Mostans is preparing to saunch berself on

the troubled sea of a political existence under the most favorable auspices. The mines, in extent and wealth, astonish prospectors, and assure us of the future importance of the Territory to the Republic. It is not probable that more placer mines of importance will be discovered this Summer, but discoveries of all-wer and gold lodes are of daily occurrence. The prospecting thus far done has been confined to the three counties of Madison, Beaver Head and Jefferson. It is asserted on author-ity which seems reliable, that mines of quick-silver have also been discovered, of exceeding

We learn that F. M. Thompson. of Bannack, is to publish the first paper in the Territory, in a few days, and a Mr. Buchanan (who never did apologize to traitors for permitting free American citizens to celebrate the birthday of the illustrious Washington) is on his way hither from Fort Benton, with all the materi-als requisite for publishing a first class paper. jo in be

Vigilance Committee do not seem to have succumbed to any of the clamor, if are to judge of their continued labors and the crowd of 3,000 which attended their execution of a man named Brady, at Nevada, on Tuesday evening last, accused of shooting a man named Murphy through the windows of a saloon. The prisoner was from Colorado, Leavenworth, and Lasalle county, Illinois.
Immigration, here is enormous, and very

many who started here with foolish hopes impossible to be realized in this world, are returning to the States. One year since, no house stood on this town site where now are long and densely crowded streets; stores of pretentious size with shelves laden with goods, and a busy, intelligent and enterprising population. The quiet of the town is remarkable, all things being taken into account, and broils Vegetables raised in the Bitter Root and Salt Lake Valleys as well as in our own county, are for sale in profusion, and the comforts of life multiply at the magic bidding

The Home Missionary Society have not been forgetful of our spiritual wants, and the (kind creatures that they around to help us out of all our trouble. Add to these comforts a VEDETTE only tour days old, and what more do we need. L. F. V. old, and what more do we need.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES .- The people of this State have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the manner in which they have been represented in the Congress which has just ad-journed. With a single, exception, that representation has been such as to reflect credit upon the State. Of Mr. Conness and the record he has made for himself, we have already spoken at large. Messrs. Higby and Shannon have evinced marked ability and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties as members of the House. As working members, they have been distinguished for industry and careful attention to the interests of their constituents, and their speeches on great national questions, portions of which we have laid before our readers, are characterized by solid ability. Upon all others, they have been thoroughly sound and consistent; and we are persnaded that those of their constituents who have carefully and intelligently observed their career, cannot fail to regard it with just pride and satisfaction. Both are ralical Union men, and Mr. Shaunon is one of the few, who for years past, have openly avowed sentiments which, until recently, it required no small share of moral courage to acknowledge. Long before "abolitionism" became reputable and popular, he did not shrink from proclaiming himself "an abolitionist."-S, F. Flag.

Many of the lions of society. like their namesakes of the forest, are upable to look a true man in the eye. lawyer and brave soldier, was drafted in Philadelphia some time since. The honorable gentleman promptly reported for service, but was informed that he was over age, and was served with a notice signed by the officers of the Board exempting him from the draft. On examining the paper, Col. Naylor On examining the paper, Col. Naylor discovered that it set forth that he "claimed exemption" from the draft on account of age. This aroused the gallant Colonel, who had so often faced the enemies of his country in the war. with Mexico, and he at once handed the paper back, remarking that he did not claim exemption. He afterward addressed a letter to the Provost Marshal, in which he says : ...

"I never claimed exemption, and I now claim no exemption. You informed me in an official letter that I had been legally called, by allotment, to join my countrymen in arms. The moment I was so informed, I held it to be, and hold it now to be, my first duty to obey that call-all other duties of life being, in my judgment, of a subor-dinate character. As an American citizen I consider it (regardless of the provisions of the Conscription Act) in the last degree dishonorable and reprehensible, whatever might me my age, condition or circumstances, to offer any plea, excuse or pretense by which I might avoid the moral obligation of that draft. I have neither expressed nor suggested bodily injuries or infirmities, alluded to family ties or any other cause of exemption; but have answered your call, offering myself freely, such as I am, to the service which you say has fallen to my lot-a lot which I can embrace with pride and pleasure, not with pain. With such sentiments, I am unwilling that my country shall make up a record by which I am to be made to appear in the unenviable light of an exemption claimant. All that remains of me and of life and strength I am ready, with a cheerful heart, to give. I can give no more."

STRAP UP THE PANTING YOUTH .- It was on a cold, cold evening, I had sought my downy bed; early visions, strange, fantastic, chased each other through my head. I was in a crowded ball room, and he leaned upon my arm, and I felt his heart within him beating wildly with alarm. Crimson blushes, deeply dyeing, all suffused his handsome face; madly did I long to clasp him in a passionate embrace. On my cheek I felt his breathing and his whiskers touched my hair; and his bosom heaved in raptures when the music filled the air. Then I lowly bent and whispered, for my heart was warm with wine, whispered I, in trembling accents, "Dearest say you will be mine?" Tottered then his limbs beneath him and he merely gasped once more, then all motionless and lifeless, sank upon the waxen floor. As he fell I heard a ripping as when cloth is torn apart, but methought it was the rending of the tendons of his heart. When with care I had revived him, there he lay and feared to move; said I, "Whisper, whisper to me—tell me what's the matter, love?" Then his lips they slowly parted, and his eyes sent such a glance, as with faltering accents he said, "Love I fear I've bust my pants !"

The ship, upon which a lady best likes to embark on the sea of enjoyment, is courtship.

The Devil is no fool, and yet those who play the devil are necessarily playing the foel.

Marriages must be favorable to longevity; an old maid never lives to be more than thirty.

St. Louis Democrat of July 19th, has this significant paragraph: VIAC It is stated on the best authority that 10 days previous to the rebel raid. General Grant informed the War Department of the fact that certain troops had been sent by Lee into the Valley, with orders to cross the Potomac and do what damage they could in Pean sylvania and Maryland. Grant informed the Secretary of War of Lee's intentions, told him what force to expect, and showed, in short, that he knew what was going on. At the same time he made all the necessary preparations to meet the plans of the rebels. Since that time Grant has probably scarcely turned to look over his shoulder at what the rebels might be about. It was the old game tried

upon him at Vicksburg of starting a rebel back-fire against Memphis. That

failed like this recent one, and Grant

will carry his point in Virginia, as in Mississippi, by his pluck and obstinate

A CAPTAIN ON THE RAMPAGE.—Yesterday afternoon a Captain from Fort Churchill came to this town and got drunk (or was drunk when he came) and made a magnificent ass of himself. He insulted both men and women, and flourished a cocked pistol in the faces of several citizens, threatening death and all minor calamities to the community indiscriminately. No police were around at the time, and he was suffered to depart and take a nap. When he woke up he started his devilment again, and the police being on hand, took the military hero, clapped him in the calaboose and ironed him. When we passed that institution at six o'clock he was making an uproarious hullabaloo, and trying to batter down the gratings. It is unnecessary to state that he did not succeed. He is an ornament to the service, and we call the attention of the commander of the Department to his merits.—Gold Hill News.

Enlisherers.—Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand volunteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in for one, two or three years, as they may in each case elect. The bounty provided by law is as follows: For recruits, including representative recruits, "white ar colored," for one year \$100, two years \$200, three years \$300. The first installments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in as follows: To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year **S33 33. two years \$66 66, three years \$100. Neither drafted men or substitutes furnished before or after the draft are entitled to bounty from the United States. In addition to the above, the State pays \$5 per menth, in gold, and a bounty of one hundred and sixty dollars also in gold to see hearnile. lars, also in gold, to each recruit.—Sac. Bee

Nineteen centenarians died in France last year. Of these, eighteen were in the departments and one in Paris. Some centenarians, however, still remain. Chalons possesses Colonel Mareschal, born at Lyons in 1763; there is one at St. Martin de Beau-preau (Maine-et-Loire,) and another, a farmer, at Poiteviniere (same department.) At Paris, there is a soldier named Gallot, aged 106, who still goes with his wife, aged 104, to receive his pension at the Ministry of War. A woman, aged 106, also appeared recently as a witness at the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police, and another, a cantaniere, aged 117 years, living in the Rue Hauteville, broke her leg recently, and the surgeons express the hope of curing her, in consequence of her strong constitution.

Ir is stated by naval laws, that when an inferior vessel sinks a superior one, her entire value goes to the victors. The Alabama being estimated to be worth \$500,000, Captain Winslow will be entitled to from \$70,000 to \$100,000, to \$1,500 cook.

and special lice the communica CARE SCIENTIFICATION OF PARTITUDE CARES By order of the Trustees.

9. W. CARLETON,
Socretary.

OFFICE OF THE OFENTAND STAGE LINE, | Salt Lake City, Aug. 18th, '64, |

REDUCTION OF FARE

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY.

On and after Munday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be

\$25.00

LEGAL TENDERS.

augle-u

W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

TV AT HER VE S. J. LEES' PROVISION STORE on Main Street,

Great Salt Lake City, U.T. Miners' and Traders' Outsitting Estab-

WANTED ... FARM HANDS. O the output Towns at the Hommissary Ware house, Salt Lake City.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!

GILBERT & SONS.

AVE PACIFIE (Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House

MAGNIFICENT STOCK COACHIES YATLA

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE, land Mail Company

Ever effered in the Territory, consisting of SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN 4

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

WELL SELECTED STOCK

ALSO LA LABOR AND

TRI-WELKLY COACHT ots and Shoos,

> has "Mats dut Cape caca City. A so. TRI-WEEKLY LIN ABY HADE CLOTHING

FOREIGH AND DOMESTIC ORY GOODS, PARTY ON CENTER !- GOOTS !- SHOES Hardware, Oheensware, Clothing.

crossing the per and seemding the hillside, marching onward with seemco, they are shabled to the great habour

HOLLADAY & HALSEY.

HANKERS.

Size of the Overland Stage Line, Great Sa., will pay the highest rate as GOLD DUST AND COURT Dust banght for Coin or Curre Cash paid for Government Venel

Vork, an Francisco, Cal., Virginia City, Idaho, Benyer Chty, Colorado, Alchinson, Ransas, Portinid, Orego Victoria, British Columbia.

AUSTIN M. CLARE, Jied. W. KREE, MILTON E. CLARE. Clark & Co.

BANKE ER Great Saft Lake City, DEALERS IN

COLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Draxel & Co., Philadelphia. jylsf

PRIVATE BOARDING.

THE inderstrued has opened the specious house (seas the Theater) intely eccupied by Gen. Conner, and first class private boarding house, where all the comports of a home can be had, as resemble passes.

W. I. APPLEBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court of Vink DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF AN NET, etc., carefully drawn up for the State Europe: Depositions, Acknowledgments, etc., fakes according to law, for any of the States or Prestories. Declarations for Chitsenship attended to at the shortest notice and on liberal terms.

37 Orrica at my residence, on Market street, one and a half blocks west of the Market House, Great Salt Lake City.

may 38-27

POWERS, NEWMAN & OO. Bankers and Dealers in EXCHANGE,

1 3 I CE . The highest price paid for VI CE

COIN AND COLD BUST. Lake Hos

Mansion House Cor. Emigration St. & Spent

is to the most pleasant and most ficted in Set Lake City. It is ted to all the places of business and

Prices to suit the th RLAWORTH & T

GOODRICH HOUSE

ok Oby I was a Blake Top HIS HOUSE is now open for the ..

which cannot oun trooper to theak at the battle of Mission Ridge, was that the enemy showed themselves in such everwhelming numbers that the bound thought the whole world were marching to attack them. We, to show the epinion arevailing among our hove, will relate the following anecdote, which we do not remember to have seen in print. As line after line, and manufactor mass of Taining appeared, crossing the plain and ascending the hillside, marching onward with seemingly resistless force, our troops began to waver, and many of them, to their chance, fled without firing a gun. Some of them, however, staid until the last, and among these was one fellow who, to use his own language, totaid that till they got so close that he heard one of the Yankee Generals give the com-mand: Attention world | By nations, right wheel | | By States, fire | | | and then I thought it was time for this darned little Southern Confederacy to be gittin out of the way !! Don't blame him for it; it was about time to fit out of the ways and ald any about

GEN. GRANT'S RELATIONS.—We have become acquainted with a matter of some little interest in relation to General Grant and his opponent at Vicksburg General Temperton, as showing the carious operations of civil war, and it is surprising, considering the avidity with which everything concerning important personages is snancerning important personages is snapped up, that this has not before been made public. The fact is this. Gen. Great and Gen. Periberion are brothers in-law, the two having married sis-ters. It will be interesting hereafter for the cousins Grant and Pemberton to talk over the fight of their respective fathers and uncles at Vicksburg, but the poor cousins Pemberton will find little pleasure in such reminiscences .- Sac. Union.

SANGUINARY AND CAUTIOUS .- The Ne-

wada Gazzie this diget AVIIII
"Every Union man in the State should purchase for himself a first-rate rifle, or a double-barreled shotgun, and a Colt's revolver. The probabilities are that before the end of sixty days those arms will be required. The Cop-perheads all over the State are arming themselves for some purpose; and their leaders boast that they have over forty thousand men in readiness to rise, to resist a draft, if one shall be ordered. They have been purchasing and stealing whenever they could, and the result is there is not one Union man in this county who owns a weapon. Again we say to Union men, arm yourselves, and be prepared for any emergency that may arise." 44

SHORTLY TO BE PURLISHED! NEW HOME PAPER!

"THE PEEP O' DAY."

dessrs. Harrison & Tullidge propose to publish a Weekly Magazine of sixteen pages, to be called "THE PEEP O' DAY."

The page of south as the continuation of the pages of section with a faction with the pressly for the Francisco of Dicken, Induser, D'Israeli, Thackery, and other great writers; the placing within the reach of every family district of their industrial for their bintertal information, or their wonderful delineation of the facts and phases of real life.

to these will be given graphic pen and lake sketches of places and trumphring events, written in a light and enter while form it.

the hole aim of the Kalters will be to prove the class literary paper, furnishing instruction, commend the see with highly remains the literary paper and old.

Interest young and old.

It is apper will be published errory insurance, and old verse at the residence of all City subscribers.

The second of the content of th

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEEN 200 H

ATCHIBON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL. and a perfect line of communication between THE ATLANTICAND PACIFIC COASTS Worder of the Treatment of W. CARLEGOW

The coaches of this Line are wear AND gonnobeous, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience

REDECTION OF PRESENT The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA, is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placervil.e, acramento and San Francisco, making the Through Trip Inside of Seven Days.

COACHES LEAVE

Wist BALSEL, Agent.

SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 10, AN ARRIVE FROM THE EAST EVERY MORN ING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE OVERLAND STAGE POR THE EAST!

Overcz.-First South Temple street, adjoining Jen State of the State

M. S. RUMFIELD, Agent. GREAT SALT BARE CITY, July 1st, 1864.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

MAGAITHURNT STOCK DAILY COACHES

30

In connection with the GENERAL ASSORTED MURCHAMPISE

Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Conches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. n

A Treasure and Freight Express

SHIER Carried weekly between

Sciented to suit this man SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON.

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy

WELL SELECTED STOCK

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter be-tage Set lake My and Virginia City, Idaho, via. Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE Between Walla Walla, Orogon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, Mort Banger townto med ...

GRANT AND THE RESIDE IN COURSE TOP St. Louis Democrat of July 19th, has DAILY UNION VEDENTE

It is stated on the best authority that 10 days previous to the rebel raid deneral Grant informed the War De partment of the fact that certain troops

with orders to cross the Potomac and Book, Card, and Job ned the Secretary of War of Lee's in

ations, teld him what force to

and been sent by Loe into the Valley

ot, and showed, in short, that h or what was going on At the PRINTING

be about. It was the old game tried a mid acqu OFFICE.

is shoulder at what the rebels might

ailed like this recent one and Grant vill carry his point in Virginia, as in

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A Cartain on his Rashan - Yester

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WE are now prepared to execute all kinds of

t made a maganheemt assed ha

PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

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